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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/714,190	11/17/2000	Xiaoan Hou	196033US28	5420
22850 75	590 12/29/2004		EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.			PARK, CHAN S	
	ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
		`	2622	
			DATE NAME OF THE OWNER	

DATE MAILED: 12/29/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		09/714,190	HOU, XIAOAN
		Examiner	Art Unit
		CHAN S PARK	2622
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address
THE - Exte after - If the - If NC - Failu Any	MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. Insions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13. SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. The period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply operiod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ting within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	mely filed /s will be considered timely. If the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status			
2a)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>20 At</u> This action is FINAL . 2b) This Since this application is in condition for allowar	action is non-final.	osecution as to the merits is
	closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	53 O.G. 213.
Disposit	ion of Claims		
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1,2,5-11,14-17 and 20-24 is/are pend 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1, 2, 5-11, 14-17 and 20-24 is/are rejected to. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.	
Applicati	ion Papers		
10)⊠	The specification is objected to by the Examiner The drawing(s) filed on 20 August 2004 is/are: Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction of the oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 1.	a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ objected drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Sec ion is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119		
a)[Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau see the attached detailed Office action for a list of	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage
Attachmen	t(s)		
1) 🔀 Notic 2) 🔲 Notic 3) 🔲 Inforr	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's amendment was received on 8/20/04, and has been entered and made of record. Currently, claims 1, 2, 5-11, 14-17 and 20-23 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to **claims 1, 2, 5-11, 14-17 and 20-23** have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 14-17, 20, 21, 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Toyoda et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,330,070 (hereinafter Toyoda) in vies of Reifman et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,917,615.

3. With respect to claim 1, Toyoda teaches a method of transmitting a facsimile, comprising:

creating an image (data sent by email in col. 2, lines 57-58);

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inputting parameters of a fax machine (IFAX 14) from a general purpose computer (PC 12), the parameters including a password of the fax machine (col. 3, lines 59-62; col. 4, lines 54-58; and col. 5, lines 53-57);

forming an electronic mail address that includes an Internet electronic mail address of the fax machine, the input password of the fax machine, and a fax number of a second fax machine (col. 3, lines 59-62; col. 4, lines 54-58; and col. 5, lines 53-57);

generating a fax request as an electronic mail message, the electronic mail message including the electronic mail address and the image (col. 2, lines 57-64); and transmitting the electronic mail message to the fax machine (col. 2, lines 57-64).

Toyoda, however, does not teach expressly that the parameters of the fax machine are inputted to a graphical user interface of a general purpose computer.

Reifman teaches a method for transmitting a facsimile, comprising the steps of: creating an image (col. 21, lines 33-63 & fig. 16);

inputting parameters of a fax machine to a graphical user interface of a general purpose computer (figs. 6-10); and

transmitting the image to the fax machine (fig. 11).

Toyoda and Reifman are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor that is the facsimile art.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the graphical user interface of Reifman into the Internet relay facsimile of Toyoda.

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The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide a more user friendly and convenient interface setting as it is widely used in a multifunctional image processing peripheral.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Toyoda with Reifman to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

4. With respect to claim 2, Toyoda teaches the method further comprising: receiving the electronic mail message by the fax machine (col. 2. lines 59-64); analyzing the electronic mail message to determine the fax number of the second fax machine (col. 5, lines 5-26); and

transferring the image form the fax machine to the fax number of the second fax machine (col. 5, lines 21-26).

- 5. With respect to claim 5, Toyoda teaches the method wherein the transmitting step comprises: transmitting the electronic mail message to the fax machine through the Internet (fig. 1).
- 6. With respect to claim 6, Reifman teaches a step of selecting the image from a list of images (figs. 13 & 14).
- 7. With respect to claim 8, Toyoda discloses a computer program product including a computer readable medium for transmitting a facsimile, comprising:

an image creating code configured to create an image to be transmitted through the Internet (data sent by email in col. 2, lines 57-58);

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a parameter inputting code configured to input parameters of a fax machine to which the image will be transmitted, the parameters including a password of the fax machine (col. 3, lines 59-62; col. 4, lines 54-58; and col. 5, lines 53-57); and

a fax request generating code configured to generate a fax request as an electronic mail message including the image and to send the fax request to the fax machine, the electronic mail message comprising an Internet electronic mail address of the fax machine, the password of the fax machine, a fax number of a second fax machine, and the image to be faxed (col. 2, lines 57-58; col. 3, lines 59-62; col. 4, lines 54-58; and col. 5, lines 53-57).

Toyoda does not disclose expressly a graphical user interface configured to allow a user to input parameter of a fax machine to which the image will be transmitted.

Reifman discloses a computer program product including a computer readable medium for transmitting a facsimile including a graphical user interface configured to allow a user to input parameter of a fax machine to which the image will be transmitted (figs. 6-10).

Toyoda and Reifman are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor that is the facsimile art.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the graphical user interface of Reifman into the Internet facsimile of Toyoda.

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The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide a more user friendly and convenient interface setting as it is widely used in a multifunctional image processing peripheral.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Toyoda with Reifman to obtain the invention as specified in claim 8.

- 8. With respect to claim 9, Reifman discloses the computer program product further comprising an image selecting code configured to allow the user to select the image from a list of images (figs. 13 & 14).
- 9. With respect to claim 11, the combination Toyoda and Reifman discloses the graphical user interface comprises:

a control window configured to input parameters of the fax machine (col. 5, lines 53-57 of Toyoda and figs. 6-10 of Reifman);

a setting window configured to input the parameters of the fax machine and mail parameters in order to generate a fax request as an electronic mail message (col. 2, lines 50-64 of Toyoda); and

a print window configured to select a driver to create an image (figs. 24, 25, 80-83 & 94 of Reifman).

- 10. With respect to claim 14, Toyoda discloses the computer program wherein the image is printed at the fax machine (S705 in fig. 7).
- 11. With respect to claim 15, Toyoda discloses the computer program wherein the image is printed at the second fax machine (col. 5, lines 25-26). It is assumed that the

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second fax machine has a printing capability to print the received facsimile data since any conventional fax machine has that capability.

- 12. With respect to claim 16, arguments analogous to those presented for claims 1 and 8, are applicable.
- 13. With respect to claim 17, arguments analogous to those presented for claim 2, are applicable.
- 14. With respect to claim 20, arguments analogous to those presented for claim 5, are applicable.
- 15. With respect to claim 21, arguments analogous to those presented for claim 6, are applicable.
- 16. With respect to claim 23, arguments analogous to those presented for claims 1 and 11, are applicable.
- 17. With respect to claim 24, Reifman discloses the graphical user interface wherein the fax parameters comprise fax document information (fig. 82), receiver information (fig. 6), and sender information (fig. 38).

Claims 7, 10 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Toyoda and Reifman as applied to claims 1, 8 and 22 above, and further in view of Yashiki U.S. Patent No. 6,512,593.

18. With respect to claim 7, the combination of Toyoda and Reifman teaches the method of claim 1, but it does not teaches expressly a method of creating the image in TIFF format.

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Yashiki, the same field of endeavor of the Internet facsimile, teaches the method of creating an image in TIFF format for email transmission.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize the TIFF format taught by Yashiki in the Internet facsimile system of Toyoda and Reifman.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to convert and transmit the facsimile image data in TIFF format in the Internet.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the three references to obtain the invention as specified in claim 7.

19. With respect to claims 10 and 22, arguments analogous to those presented for claim 7, are applicable.

Conclusion

20. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

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extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1:136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

21. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to CHAN S PARK whose telephone number is (703) 305-

2448. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8am-4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Edward Coles can be reached on (703) 305-4712. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

December 21, 2004

Chan S. Park Examiner

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SUPERMISORY PATERIT